

TEACHERS IN SESSION.

Proceedings of the Forty-Fifth Annual Institute.

A GOOD ATTENDANCE.

Timely Topics Discussed by Wise Awake Instructors—Lectures by Eminent Speakers.

As a teachers' institute differs from all other gatherings which meet at the county capital in purpose, so in its make-up or personnel it is peculiar to itself. The chief distinguishing characteristic of this body is intelligence and youth, and accompanying both, enthusiasm and a desire for a good time. But the teachers are not inclined to annoy anyone as a usual thing in having a good time, hence for this and many other reasons Bedford always extends to them a glad hand. The week of institute is looked forward to by our people on account of the intellectual feasts it brings.

The forty-fifth annual session of the Bedford county teachers' institute, unlike its predecessor of 1893, met under most favorable conditions. Smallpox was only a bitter memory of the dim and distant past, and the weather man on Monday dished out the most favorable article in stock, thus insuring a large enrollment.

The first indications of the coming institute were noticeable on Saturday, when the advance guard of teachers visited the enrolling office at J. E. Irvine & Co's drug store. A larger number than usual had their names enrolled at that time.

Monday morning bright and early, while yet some of Bedford's good people were slumbering, teachers began to arrive from even the faraway districts of King and Kinnell. From that time forward the ones who come in vehicles kept dropping into town. The trains brought their large quota at 9:25 and 11, and there was a general scurrying for quarters at the various hotels and homes. The scenes around the enrolling office were very busy ones. At one o'clock, after the first installment of Bedford provender had been stowed away, there was a general movement toward the school building and the fine Assembly Hall began gradually to fill up. At two o'clock Superintendent Wright called the institute to order. The house was well filled. Prof. A. Judson Smith led the institute in a devotional hymn and Rev. C. C. Adams, of the Presbyterian church, conducted the opening exercises with scripture reading and prayer. "America" then caused the walls of the hall to ring and reverberate. Superintendent Wright in a few choice words opened the institute.

Roll call revealed the presence of 313 teachers, out of a total of 325, which is an excellent record. The following teachers were present:

George Engle.

D. C. Stunkard, E. S. Ling, G. Shancey, Miller, Margaret McCleary, Etzie V. Shirey, Anna Gilchrist, Etzie B. Bowes, Arrville, Daniel, Nevin, V. W. H. Clark, L. Cleaver, Mary A. Hughes, Zelie M. Ball, and

numerous townspeople.

Lloyd Hixie, O. S. Kagerer, Elizabeth Crouse, Mary Putterbaugh, Mary M. Baird, Anna M. E. Evans.

BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.

Draper Smith, Verna Melitta, Hammoud

Prosser, Lillian Williams, Esther Fletcher,

Bessie Donohow, W. J. T. Anderson,

Edward W. Chas., W. B. Sponson, Josephine Arnold, Henry Kramer, D. W. Mock,

James R. Bush, Henry O. Reed,

Ligonier Valley newsman.

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Bedford Gazette

Established in 1805

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford county and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

The BEDFORD GAZETTE is a MODEL AMONG COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—New York World. Regular subscription price per year... \$1.50 If paid in advance... \$1.30

All communications should be addressed to

The Gazette Publishing Co., BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 22, 1899.

A few days more

and with much joy CHRISTMAS NOON will bring jollity and RETROSPECT, kindly feeling toward each other the

Christmas festival of 1899 will have passed. From our present prosperity and comfort let us look back at two Christmases of the past.

Defeated, perplexed, not daring to make a stand and yet not daring to show an appearance of flight, disobeyed by General Lee, disregarded by congress, his forces growing less at every step with a strengthening for at his heels, Washington ferried his shadow-army over the Delaware a few days before Christmas, 1776. He had only 1,700 men to hold the fortunes of the country against several thousand of the enemy, yet with apparent foolhardiness he barge-ed on the west bank of the Delaware, as if waiting for the weather to form an icy bridge over which the British could march triumphantly. The calm courage of the man seemed suddenly to mingle with a return of his impetuous boyhood.

Instead of waiting for further defeat, he wrested victory from defeat by doing the unexpected thing. Amid darkness and killing cold his forces boldly recrossed the Delaware, fell upon the unsuspecting Hessians, who were heading only their own appetites at Trenton, slew many of them in their cups, captured a thousand and got safely back into Pennsylvania Christmas Day, 1776. Then followed three weeks of such vigorous, splendid campaigning that even Frederick the Great judged it to be the most brilliant in the annals of civilized warfare. In a few weeks the breadth of the state across which he had so ignominiously retreated stretched between him and the discreet and astonished enemy.

Defeated at Brandywine because for once he yielded to public clamor and risked an engagement that was ill-prepared to meet; and again defeated at Germantown; the enemy in full possession of Philadelphia and passing the time with parades and masquerades, Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, 1777. The houses, or huts, provided for the troops were not so very uncomfortable, but it was long before fuel, food and clothing were wofully lacking. Our own hearts tell whether these are essential to comfort in a rigorous climate. The men's feet left bloody tracks behind them in the snow, their shoulders were bowed and chafed from dragging supplies on sleds through the drifts, their bodies were given over to the agonies of soury because of the poor quality and small quantity of their food. Thus passed Christmas of 1777. Though God and man seemed to have forsaken them, inspired by the heroic determination of Washington and by the steady drilling of Steuben, this nucleus of revolutionary success had nerve enough to hold out through the great testing of the winter. Then it went out to succeed and never again underwent another long series of defeats.

It is well to think of the many sort of material that rendered our present happy conditions possible. How would our characters as citizens stand the comparison if these heroes came to sit at our tables?

GROSVENOR.

"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN!"

In the midst of the joys of the holiday season let us not forget the poor. We should remember the real significance of the day. Christmas and charity are alliteratives which seem to be very closely allied. A pleasure shared is a pleasure doubled. Acts of kindness will increase your joy on the anniversary of the glad day when the blest Mediator down from the regions of glory descended.

The office of vice president of the United States is a pretty expensive "luxury" if one may judge by the cost of the articles required for the incumbent's comfort and convenience. According to the report of the secretary of the senate the cost of furnishing the room is as follows:

Imported silk mahair khaive carpet... \$46

Antique mahogany desk... \$25

Mahogany library tables... \$15

Davenport sofa... \$12

Two pairs Brussels point lace curtains... \$20

Neapolitan silk velvet portiere... \$10

Two pairs Brussels point lace curtains... \$20

BROADBRIM'S BUDGET

Number One Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-Seven.

HOME OF SANTA CLAUS.

Where the Beautiful Christmas Toys Are
Made—King Togos and the Ice King—
The English Conquest of India.

Special correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

New York, December 19.—What is the meaning of the crowds that throng the streets, of the struggling thousands that gather around the windows of our great department stores, dressed in the cloudy splendors of wonderland, where Santa Claus for the time makes his home? For the rest of the year he dwells amid the snow-capped towers of which his ice-crowned castle rears its glittering crest to the sky. Solitary and alone he dwells, yet not unhappy, for his task is a labor of love, a labor that shall bring joy unspeakable to millions and millions of little sleepers, who in their golden dreams to-night are drawn in an airy, fair car to the Island of Tranquill Delights.

Here it is that the fairies dwell and here they work through all the year, making countless millions of those beautiful toys, with which old Santa Claus will load his sleigh and distribute to all the good little boys and girls throughout the world on Christmas Eve.

Everybody knew that Santa Claus had plenty of toys for good children; but no one could tell where he got them and the discovery was made in this way. The beautiful Philomena was the queen of the fairies and the ruler of the Island of Tranquill Delights.

Her father, the mighty Togos, having been killed in battle by Maugan, the fierce king of the Landgos, a warlike people whose home was among the rugged mountains of the setting sun, the Snow King, who is known to the people of these latter days as Santa Claus, was returning home from his annual Christmas mission to the good little children whose parents celebrate the birth of Christ, the son of their God. His tiny reindeer were very tired and he himself all covered with soot in strange contrast with his team which was white as the driven snow.

But though he looked tired he was very happy; for every few minutes while he was filling his great pipe he burst out in a mighty laugh that shook the clouds over which his tiny team drew with the speed of light. He blew a great cloud from his pipe and roared another mighty laugh that shook his fat sides and started his team to a greater burst of speed, as they drew near their ice crowned home. For a moment the Snow King paused, and looking down thousands of feet, he saw on the plain beneath him two armies in fierce battle; deadly arrows flying as thickly as snow flakes in a winter storm. The shining pipe and the poisoned arrow were doing their deadly work when Santa Claus recognized his friend, King Togos, whose home was in the beautiful valley at the foot of the great mountain on the summit of which, away above the clouds, was Santa Claus' glittering castle. King Togos and the Ice King had always been friends, for in the spring, summer and fall Togos kept Santa Claus well provided with fruit and flowers and in turn when it was so hot in the valley below that the inhabitants could scarcely breathe, Santa Claus sent to his royal neighbor grateful presents of snow and ice which during the torrid heat of summer were more precious than silver or gold.

As he gazed on the battle that was raging in the valley below he saw the fierce Landgos warriors surround his friend and bear him bleeding to the ground. With a wild cry the Snow King swept down on the battle field. He clapped his hands and summoned the ice floods to his aid and instantly the army of the Landgos was enveloped in a wild storm of sleet and snow. Santa Claus saw that his friend was dying and he asked if there was anything that he could do to make his last hours happier. "Be a father to my unprotected child," said the dying king. "Before the alter of my father's God I will," said Santa Claus. The dying soldier pressed the Snow King's hand. There was a brief struggle and the warrior's spirit had departed from its tenement of clay.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, rundown feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Dr. J. R. Irvine & Co.'s Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed.

America Corn in High Favor

The growing popularity of America corn is shown by the fact that a larger quantity was exported in the eleven months ending with December, 1899, than in any preceding year and at a higher price than since 1860. The total exports were 165,332,600 bushels, valued at \$74,742,157, while the 185,340 bushels exported in the same months of 1898 only brought \$68,513,17. Most of the corn exported goes to Europe and its popularity seems to be gaining there. To the United Kingdom the exports of corn in the ten months ending with October, 1899, were 69,333,500 bushels, against 61,930,167 bushels in 1898; to Germany, 55,361,400 bushels, against 54,388,381 in the ten months of 1898 and 27,472,388 bushels in the ten months of 1899. To France the exports in 1899 were slightly less than those of 1898 or 1897 by reason of the unusually large grain crop in that country, while to other European countries the exports of the ten months of 1899 were 42,505,443 bushels, against 39,211,885 in 1898 and 35,865,388 in the corresponding months of 1897.

For Hobbies.

Bart. Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind., says, he had not spoken above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used very largely by speakers and singers. All dealers.

Tops.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Sleep. That the charge is won.

Sleep in the narrow clo;

Now it is set of.

Sleep till the trumpet of God.

Sleep.

Pain is a bugle call.

Battles are clean for you;

And you are not;

Sleep shall outlast them all.

Sleep.

Lizetta Woodworth Rees.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of stimulants that had ever cursed the earth with their rule. Zeklio Khan, Ali and others of their race had carried the sword and crescent of the Moslem from Mecca almost to the gates of Rome. Nations after nation had fallen beneath their power, they planted their symbol of faith and conquest on the shores of the Bosphorus, from whence no Christian army has been able to dislodge them for

THE WHITE GRUB.

How Now to Prevent Its Ravages Next Year.

What is commonly known as the white grub, or grubworm, is the young of the brown May beetle, or June bug, which appears in such abundance in late May and June, and is not, as often suggested, the young of the common tumblebug. These little beetles deposit their eggs in June, usually about the roots of grass. These eggs hatch in about a month, and the young grubs, being very small, even immediately after hatching appear to be larger than the egg. They feed upon the roots of grass and by the 1st of November are about half an inch in length, having all the appearance of the full grown grub excepting in the matter of size.

With the coming of cold weather, or perhaps, more properly speaking, in late autumn, they go deeper into the ground, sometimes a foot or even more, and make for themselves small earth cells by packing the earth more densely about their bodies and in these cells pass the winter, coming upward in the spring, feeding upon the grass roots throughout the entire summer, and at the end of the second autumn they have reached about two-thirds of their ultimate dimensions. They now burrow into the ground and again pass the winter in an earthen cell, coming to the surface again in the spring and feeding until the latter part of May in the latitude of the Ohio station, when they become adult and their wings are fully developed.

It is possible that an occasional individual may appear above ground in the fall, but the mass of them pass the winter in this condition and come to the surface as adults the following May. Thus it will be seen that they have fed during a portion of three years. The young of the insect is by nature a grass feeder, and therefore they are always more abundant in fields that have remained in grass for a long series of years. The major portion of their injury in cultivated fields occurs the first summer immediately following a series of grass crops.

From the life history of these pests, as just learned, the Ohio station concludes: Now, the insect cannot be kept off grass lands, nor is there any practical way of reducing these grub under-ground, and as they never get to the surface their control by topical applications is not possible. As yet we have found but one practical way of dealing with these pests, and that is not infallible, it seems to prove effective in the majority of cases. This consists in the fall plowing of grass lands as a preparation for the grain crop the following year.

While early fall plowing is known to often be effective, it is quite probable that late fall or winter plowing is much more dependable. The reason for this is that after the grubs have constructed their winter quarters they are probably too stupid to construct others, if then the ground is broken, the grubs within their winter quarters are either thrown up into the action of continued freezing and thawing or, if not thrown up, are exposed to the more direct effects of rain and frost, and thus killed by the winter weather. That the method is effective to the majority of cases there can be hardly a doubt.

Timely and Paying Work.

Many of our most destructive insects pass the winter either among moist prairie grass, among fallen leaves or especially along fence ledges, lanes and fence corners. Wherever such places can be burned over in late fall, winter or early spring the effect will be to destroy many of these. Instead of having our annual clearing up in every portion of its possessions, the soldier was courageous and disciplined and the army to which she was opposed was supposed to be a race of shopkeepers and little more than a mob; but a few weeks ended the war with Spain and she surrendered possession of what she had exercised imperial dominion over for more than two hundred years.

Points About Ditching.

In advising a correspondent as to the best shape for a large ditch The Country Gentleman says: The round bottom ditch, Fig. 1, would be far preferable to the square bottom, Fig. 2. The diagram sent, showing a cross section of the ditch, is bounded by the dotted lines. The proposed angles as shown are too steep. They should be not less than 35 degrees from the horizontal, and with this large draw of water an angle of 45 degrees might be better, since the sides of the ditch when they are wet

are likely to cave in. It is therefore better economy to make the sides of the ditch flatter than to have them steep, in which case they are likely to give great importance. Unless the fall is considerable, so that the water would sweep the bottom out at the bottom, it is better, for any reason, that it is thought best to cut a ditch with a flat bottom, the general shape of it should coincide with the black lines and not with the dotted lines.

A Frostproof Pencil.

The Iroquois Mountain pencil is, according to the Rural New Yorker, a large, white, waxy pencil which originated in New Jersey several years ago and is now fruiting in several states. The introduction claims extreme hardness for it, both in tree and bud. "The only really frostproof pencil yet introduced," it says, "is the only one that will write on ice." It is claimed that the pencil is not affected by cold weather, but offers the best possible conditions for the growth of plants.

Spanish Curries.

In the Spanish Bibles and prayer books the name of the Saviour and those of the saints are always printed with the title "señor" (master) before them, as Mr. John the Baptist, Mr. Saint Paul, Mr. Saint Blasius, etc.—Chicago Record.

Necessary Precautions.

"What a fine looking little boy!" exclaimed the good natured woman to her traveling companion. "How old is he?"

"You must be mistaken," the man replied. "I'm her dearest, and I have her tooth here in this package"—Caroline Standard and Times.

Conquering an Impossibility.

"I want to see Mrs. Staythe," said the visitor.

"You can't," said the servant. "She has the toothache."

"You must be mistaken," the man replied. "I'm her dearest, and I have her tooth here in this package"—Caroline Standard and Times.

The Impressions.

Commissario!—It sounds mean to repeat it, but he declared that your land scape did not look a bit like nature.

Artist.—Ah, that was high praise! The true impressionist does not have to indulge in servile imitation of the object he depicts.—Boston Transcript.

Administrative Brevities.

Cattle ranching on a big scale is a new departure under consideration for western Maine. According to local newspaper, Professor Lamson-Scriber is favorably impressed with the outlook for a large stock ranch. Other authorities say excellent grazing land is available in that region.

The New England Homestead tells of a second crop of tobacco grown in Connecticut this year which was planted June 28. After the first crop had been destroyed by hail. The second crop was ready for cutting in just 68 days from planting.

The twelfth census of agriculture will be taken on June 1, 1900, but it will be of the crops produced, fruits, etc., of the calendar year 1899 only. The census bureau, in a circular, urges farmers to begin at once to prepare written accounts showing the acreage, quantity and value of each crop raised by them in 1899 and the acreage and value of all their farm products for 1899.

There Is a Class of People.

Who are induced by the use of coffee beans to have been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that are easily digested and that the delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 5¢ a pound. "Coffea" can be had in 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 packages per pound. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

It Hits the Spot.

When suffering from a severe cold and your throat and lungs feel sore take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. The honey is a powerful antiseptic, and the tar is a powerful healing and healing of the parts affected. It feels like a perfect firestone. We consider the variety well worth trial, judging from samples.

Build a Solid Foundation of Nervous Energy with Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer.

and your health will faithfully respond to all of its demands. It cures the worst forms of nervous diseases.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Interesting Information for Those Who Want to Buy.

INTENDING PURCHASERS

Will Do Well to Consult This Column If They Wish to Save Money and Procure the Best Bargains.

X-Mas. 1899.

Christmas buying is now in full swing at Corle's. Everybody delighted. No one disappointed up to date. It is a stock to please the many and saves the money of all who come. Whatever your wants may be we can meet them with the most desirable and satisfactory selection at Corle's.

Notice of Election.

The members of the Friend's Cove Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company will meet at Charlesville on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

H. G. DIELM. S. DIELM.
Secretary. President.
dec 32w3

Ridencour is selling some very beautiful, ladies' watches at away down prices. Every watch guaranteed.

Bedford Classical Academy. Gives instruction in Latin, Greek, German, English, Higher Mathematics, Natural Sciences; also Crayoning, Object Drawing, and Pen Drawing. Students enter Freshman class of Colleges on certificate. Open to boys and girls. Terms reasonable. Winter term opens January 3, 1900. For particulars address C. V. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Visit Ridencour's, the leading jewelry store, for Christmas presents. Largest selection, latest styles and lowest prices.

Established in 1872, Bedford, Pa.

JOHN G. HARTLEY & CO., BANKERS.

JNO. G. HARTLEY, JNO. M. REYNOLDS.

S. S. MERRICK.

Individual liability, Capital and real estate unencumbered, \$300,000. Accounts of merchants, farmers and others solicited. Pay interest on time, deposits and receive depositary on demand.

Wm. HARTLEY, Jr., Cashier.

WANTED—An intelligent boy to learn the printing trade. Apply at GAZETTE office.

Games—Large assortment—Chessin-dia, 25 and 50c. Parcheesi, 50c; Crokinole Boards, \$1.25 and \$1.50 at Corle's.

For SALE—At private sale, a lot of nine acres, suited for trucking, having thereon a good dwelling house, old time grist mill, excellent for chopping purposes. Situated at Hartleyville, 3 miles east of Bedford, Pa. For terms inquire of Mrs. Ephraim Koontz, Lutzville, Pa. Nov 17.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25 cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. J. R. Irvine & Co., druggists. Nov 10 m.

An Important Deal.

At a meeting here of the stockholders of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railway company, Monday, the capital stock of the West Virginia Central was increased to \$10,000,000 and the increased stock was applied to purchasing all the lands and properties, real and personal, of the Davis Coal and Coke Company by the West Virginia Central.

This brings under the ownership, control and management of the West Virginia Central nearly 100,000 acres of coal and timber lands lying along the Monongahela, east of the Alleghenies, covering, it is stated, the largest body of bituminous coal nearest to tidewater. The coal department of the consolidated company has about 700 coke ovens which will soon be increased to 1,000. The capacity of the mines is now about 5,000 tons daily and about 800 tons of coke.

It is proposed, under the consolidation to increase the output of the mines to 8,000 tons of coal daily and the coke to 1,200 tons daily. The officers of the consolidated company are ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, president; Senator Stephen B. Elkins, vice-president; F. S. Landsstreet, manager of the sales department; C. L. Bretz, general manager of the railroad department; Howard Sutherland, general land agent. The company has offices at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis—Washington Star.

Queen.

DECEMBER 19.—The teachers of Kimball township are all attending the Bedford county institute.

The Bedford Reformed Sunday school will hold its annual Christmas entertainment on Saturday evening. A fine programme is being prepared for the occasion.

On the morning of the thirteenth of December Harry Drury and Miss Clara Myers died away to Bedford and there took the train for some part of Maryland, where they were pronounced man and wife.

On last Tuesday Mrs. Emma Helsel was working around an open fire when her clothing caught fire and if it had not been for prompt assistance of her son Lawrence she would have been burned to death. As it was she received several burns.

On Sunday morning William Kne received the sad news that his son Charles had been accidentally killed at 10 o'clock in the evening before while working in the steel works at Springfield. O. The deceased was born near Queen about twenty-six years ago. He went west about five years ago and was married about two years. It being impossible to bring the remains to Pennsylvania, he was buried at Springfield.

Sale Register.

All persons having sale bills printed at the office gets a free notice in the sale register.

In Napier township on Thursday, December 23, at 1 p.m. D. F. Wonder, administrator of Samuel I. Hammer, late of West St. Clair township, will sell the estate of deceased. See ad in GAZETTE.

In West St. Clair township on Friday, December 23, at 1 p.m. John W. Krouzer, executor of Mary S. Wentz, deceased, will sell the estate of deceased. See ad in GAZETTE.

At Willsburg on Tuesday, January 2, at 1 p.m. Peter Fink, Jr., and Moses A. Points, executors of Peter Fink, will sell a lot of household goods, 2 spring wagons, sled, buggy, farming implements, wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, hay, corn fodder, cow, etc.

TEACHERS IN SESSION.

(Continued from first page)

that fell as he did and wanted to worship like him. Prof. Smith led in singing "Red, White and Blue."

Prof. Frank S. Fox was then introduced. He said that there were two great countries in the United States to him—Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and Ashland county, Ohio. He explained that Bedford county was the birthplace of his mother. Prof. Fox's subject was Primary Reading. Primary reading is very important because the child is beginning a new life. There are four important periods in a life, birth, entering school, marriage and death. School is a new experience for a child. Restraint is first placed upon it there. A seat is assigned, silence is required. The child knows a great deal when it comes to school first. Do we give it credit for it? It has an enlarged vocabulary, differing in different environments. When we teach we should lead up to it by teaching the words. The child acquires its vocabulary by hearing. The first business of the teacher is to get acquainted with the children, to find out what they know. Converses with them and give them credit for what they know. The first week of the term learn their v. cabularies. Then teach the child to learn the written forms which stand for the words they know. Have the printers put the vocabularies on cardboard. Cut up the cardboard into separate words and have the child build sentences. When the child knows the words by sight then teach letters separately. This is necessary to have the child use the dictionary. Then teach diacritics. In the first three months of school the average child will learn to read all in the first reader. The child should know that it means work. Teach it as reading not as "posy work." The child should be taught something each day. The thinking teacher will always be an individual teacher, and should not be bound down by any iron-clad system. Letters and diacritical marks should be taught after words. There are many inconsistencies in our text books.

One-fourth of our children are physically deaf. They cannot distinguish between sounds. This is the reason some people do not sing. Teach these the elementary sounds by organic position of the making of the sounds. The teachers were then drilled on the sounds of "A" and the position of the organs of speech in making them. Singing, "Gay Little Dandelion." After some announcements, the institute adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING

Beginning at 10 o'clock, Prof. Smith conducted a music drill which was much enjoyed by the teachers. At 2 the regular sessions began with a few announcements by Prof. Wright and a request that the ladies remove their hats during the evening lectures. Singing, "Red, White and Blue."

"Teaching Arithmetic" was continued by Prof. Aldrich. This is as it was on the "Organic Nature of the School." When it is as interesting to the parent as the pupil, then our instruction is correct. There are many points of view from which we look at the school question. If we get at the core of the question these views will not conflict. Mr. Black recited a humorous poem to illustrate the tendency to follow in the beaten paths. It is a mistake to ignore what has been done but it should not be relied upon wholly. The teachers continually grasped after the new are worse than those who stick to the beaten paths. The best teacher is he who continually searches for the truth, regardless of the old or the new. The child thinks of something he would like to attain and then strives toward it.

The teachers should be able to look along the line of life and guide the child in the right way, by holding ideals before him which are within his grasp and yet are in harmony with the true ideal of life. The child will not be conscious of advancing but the teacher must be. The advantage of the school over the church in leading the child is that in the school he spends more time and his knowledge is constantly being tested. He is constantly being kept on the stretch. We never cease to go to school; the difference is that in our youth teacher and pupil are two separate persons, while in after life they are one and the same. Keep the eye always on the life of the child and finger on his mental pulse, and he will be prepared for life. We do not mold his mind like a ball of putty but we lead him to make choice for himself and this strengthens him. We lead the child to struggle for himself and this unfolds his powers. We educate the soul that he may work harder than his father. The school is the only institution that can keep the mind of the child constantly on the stretch. Prof. Smith then led in singing "All Will Depend Upon You" and "Gay Little Dandelion."

Supt. Aldrich was then introduced. He prefaced his remarks by speaking of the extravagant things said about the Quincy system. He then spoke of relative importance of language and arithmetic. His conclusion was that arithmetic rather than language receives the greater emphasis, while the practical use of English in adult life is greater than mathematics and gives more pleasure. We should reform public opinion in this matter. The speaker then took up the purpose of the study of arithmetic. The ends are knowledge and training. Distinguishes between knowledge and information. Knowledge is the outcome of personal experience, while information comes from outside sources, such as books and conversation. The knowledge to be sought in arithmetic is numbers, operations, and relations of numbers. The teacher should not be unmindful above the pupil, he should not do the pupil's work. We teach when we occasion activity in the child's mind. In seeking for a law to follow in arithmetic, he compared the customary method with the rational methods. As an illustration, the customary method of teaching multiplication is making use of rules or printed language, the rational method is by means of objects. Another illustration was given—teaching the meaning of a "bond." The same rule applies in this as in the above. This shows that advanced work may be done by the same laws as primary work. Clear mental perception can only follow clear physical perception. The equipment necessary is something in the way of blocks, etc., to represent whole numbers, and others to represent fractions. The proper order of teaching is from numbers to figures, from things to symbols. A song was sung, "Song of the Reapers."

Prof. Fox opened the subject of

"School Management and Ethics." Schools reflect teachers and the pupils reflect the school. Children are imitators of teachers and others with whom they come in contact. The teacher should be a moral person, no less so than the preacher. There are no natural people any more. They have passed away, except Hottentots and Filipinos. Imitation means civilization. The normal nature of the child is good. Our problem is to keep it so. The ethical side of the teacher cannot afford to be neglected. No one can do as he pleases even in a liberty loving country. We must have a regard for our fellows. Pupils should be taught that others have rights which must be respected. The teacher must organize the school. He is king but need not be a tyrant. The children should be placed where they can see best in the school room. Order and quietness are different things. The first is essential, the second is not. Song, "Merrily Sing."

Prof. F. C. Bowerson was then introduced. He said that he was the birthplace of his mother. Prof. Fox's subject was Primary Reading. Primary reading is very important because the child is beginning a new life. There are four important periods in a life, birth, entering school, marriage and death. School is a new experience for a child. Restraint is first placed upon it there. A seat is assigned, silence is required. The child knows a great deal when it comes to school first. Do we give it credit for it? It has an enlarged vocabulary, differing in different environments. When we teach we should lead up to it by teaching the words. The child acquires its vocabulary by hearing. The first business of the teacher is to get acquainted with the children, to find out what they know. Converses with them and give them credit for what they know. The first week of the term learn their v. cabularies. Then teach the child to learn the written forms which stand for the words they know. Have the printers put the vocabularies on cardboard. Cut up the cardboard into separate words and have the child build sentences. When the child knows the words by sight then teach letters separately. This is necessary to have the child use the dictionary. Then teach diacritics. In the first three months of school the average child will learn to read all in the first reader. The child should know that it means work. Teach it as reading not as "posy work."

The sun again shone out brightly on Wednesday morning, after the gloom and rain of Tuesday. Smiles wreathed the countenances of every one, partly, we suppose, in response to the bright weather conditions and partly in remembrance of the lecture of the preceding evening. The singing of "Dennies" opened the day's proceedings.

Rev. I. W. Hendricks, of the Reformed church, conducted the devotional exercises. Singing, "Beautiful Morning."

After several announcements were made by Sup't Wright, Dr. Black was called to the platform and gave his fourth talk on "The Organic Nature of the School." The particular phase of the subject treated in this talk was the theory of the school.

He narrated humorously some of the things expected of county superintendents. He said that he came with nothing new, but a review of the old was sometimes valuable. His subject was "The Self-Activity of the Teacher." The cause of progress of the nation is that when the child is born, he is born with all the possibilities of the human race wrapped up in him. We should not attempt to fill up the child as a vessel, but to unfold what is already in the child. He illustrated this by means of a acorn, which contains the oak tree in embryo form. It becomes oak by elements from without but the real tree lies within the acorn. Truth lies within ourselves. To know consists in opening out a way for the imprisoned truth to escape, rather than letting a light in from without.

It is natural to do right, and easier to do right than wrong. The child must not be controlled from without. He must control himself from within. We should not use the external to cause the inside to remain good. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Being president did not make Lincoln great, but his greatness made him president. The child is learning history when he can penetrate the outer covering and understand the inner causes of events.

Roll call revealed the presence of 310 teachers. Supt. Bowerson then spoke on "Three Elements of Success." First, vigorous, healthy body; secondly, a cultured intellect; and thirdly, heart power or love for our fellow men. The country boy in the city is often laughed at for his awkwardness but the strength of body he has is a great treasure. He who spanders his strength in getting an education makes great mistakes. There should not be an abnormal physical development, but give the body the attention necessary to make it strong. It is a great achievement for a teacher to follow if we would enjoy art in living, namely, have a single life aim, let it be a spiritual aim, and follow it with enthusiasm. His illustrations, coupled with his facial expression and appearance, elicited storms of laughter. His lecture was a delightful surprise.

THURSDAY EVENING

Dr. Thomas McClary, of Minneapolis, Minn., lectured on the "Mission of Mirth." His subject was ably handled. He not only furnished his auditors with an evening of pure enjoyment, but he edified and instructed them as well. His witty illustrations, coupled with his facial expression and appearance, were particularly apt, clear and forcible.

FRIDAY EVENING

The lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" was continued by Prof. Aldrich. This is as it was on the "Organic Nature of the School." When it is as interesting to the parent as the pupil, then our instruction is correct. There are many points of view from which we look at the school question. If we get at the core of the question these views will not conflict. Mr. Black recited a humorous poem to illustrate the tendency to follow in the beaten paths. It is a mistake to ignore what has been done but it should not be relied upon wholly.

The teachers continually grasped after the new are worse than those who stick to the beaten paths. The best teacher is he who continually searches for the truth, regardless of the old or the new. The child thinks of something he would like to attain and then strives toward it.

The teachers should be able to look along the line of life and guide the child in the right way, by holding ideals before him which are within his grasp and yet are in harmony with the true ideal of life. The child will not be conscious of advancing but the teacher must be. The advantage of the school over the church in leading the child is that in the school he spends more time and his knowledge is constantly being tested.

Train children to image the conditions given in the problems by means of diagrams or pictures. Secondly, teach them to indicate solutions of problems. Thirdly, teach them to forecast results. Do not judge your children too much by what they do in arithmetic. Do not make it the sole basis of promotion. Yet it is, together with the English, the chief basis of classification. Singing, "Merrily Sing."

Supt. Bowerson came before the audience to discuss "Moral Training." The great Teacher of all taught that moral teaching was greater than physical or intellectual instruction. More attention should be paid to this branch of instruction. The school, as well as the home and church, has a great responsibility to increase the pupils' store of knowledge.

Prof. Aldrich then spoke on "The Recitation." The purpose of the lesson is to increase the pupil's store of knowledge. If we induce students to know through what we have taught them, they will be better prepared for citizenship. Heart power is not to be despised as an element of success. Several instances of failure because of a lack of heart were given. It is the lever which will prove most powerful in the hands of the teacher. Singing, "All Will Depend Upon You," "Good Night" and "Gay Little Dandelion." The teachers were then granted five minutes' intermission. Singing, "Lovely River."

"Advanced Reading" was the subject taken up by Prof. Fox. This is important because it lies at the foundation of success in other subjects. Arithmetic, history and geography cannot be understood unless the child knows how to read. Do not let the reading class teach itself. It requires the careful guidance of the teacher. If the child studies six hours during the day in the school house work is unnecessary. We spend too much time on single subjects. When a lesson is assigned in reading or other subjects, preliminary explanation should be given. The plan of the reading lesson should be explained. All words of a lesson are not of equal importance. Once going over the average lesson is enough. Too much time is spent in poring over books. The sentence is built naturally on the thought the words are few and prominent.

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Dr. W. Black continued on "The Organic Nature of the School." Every one gets his idea of God by taking his own best self and idealizing it. Man knows party but conceives beside, creeps over from fascines to the fast, and in thus striving finds progress, man's distinctive mark alone." Man was created in the image of God, not physical, but spiritual. An image of a thing is that which is not exactly like it but suggests that thing. We as

teachers are partly responsible for the low position assigned to the teaching profession. The truths taught in school are as sacred and important as those taught by ministers of the gospel.

The elementary school is organized for the purpose of dealing with the elements of a subject and is very important.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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